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The Woman Voter

Crystal Gazing.

—*The Evening Sun.*

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THE WOMAN VOTER

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THE WOMAN VOTER
48 East 34th Street **New York City**

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MABEL ROLLINS, Business Manager

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THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

151,688 Members in Greater New York

THE Woman Suffrage Party of Greater New York is organized to win votes for women in 1915.

It follows the regular political party plan, having a leader in every one of the 63 Assembly Districts and a Captain in each Election District of the city.

Its purpose is to enroll the name and enlist the support of every resident of New York City who believes in equal suffrage and will uphold the referendum in 1915.

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Do it to-day. This is the home-stretch, and success is in sight.

The Woman Suffrage Party, New York City

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THE wonderful progress made by the Woman Suffrage Movement in New York State this last year has been due to the organized efforts of the individuals working for the Cause. No one of us could possibly have accomplished the work to be done alone; yet the work of each individual has been absolutely necessary to make Victory in 1915 possible.

There is just the same need for organized efforts in whatever work we undertake. The result depends on each individual doing her part. Now, in order to have a magazine of our own to spread the good work we are doing it is necessary to have advertisers, and to have advertisers we must naturally prove that the women of our organization will patronize them. *The Woman Voter* ought to be one of the most valuable advertising mediums in the State, and it is entirely possible to make it so. It is just a question of each one of the suffrage workers realizing the importance of the individual in building up the work and then not only patronizing the advertisers herself but getting her friends to do so. Remember the firms advertising with us are helping to finance the Equal Suffrage Movement. The least we can do is to show them we appreciate it. Let's begin To-day!

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Remember Our Advertisers Are Helping in Our Cause. Let's Reciprocate.

THE WOMAN VOTER

—Courtesy of Puck.

MAY, 1915

VOTE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1915

One hundred and eighty-five days in which to win New York. Every minute counts. We are on the home-stretch and every member of the Woman Suffrage Party must give steady, unremitting, consecrated service for Victory on November 2nd.

The task set for May by our campaign leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is the taking of enrollments. Throughout the State, in every village and town, in large cities and small cities, suffragists will make a house-to-house canvass to register the opinion of voters on the question of woman suffrage.

Join the canvassing crusaders. The greatest service you can give the campaign during May is canvassing. If you are too busy to take an election district to canvass, take a block. If you are too busy to take a block, take an apartment house. If you cannot canvass an apartment house, take a family. But make it your business to get as many enrollments as you possibly can.

One of the prominent anti-suffrage men says that every woman has the ear of at least one man. Let the anti women have one ear of one man. Suffragists want both ears of all the men in New York. If every voter hears why the women of New York State want the vote there is no doubt of success on November 2nd.

From now until Election Day New York suffragists will substitute the words *Votes for Women* in place of "Hello" when they take down the telephone receiver. They will use the rubber stamp, which says Vote for Woman Suffrage—November 2, 1915, on every check, letter, postcard and bit of literature which leaves their hands. It is a vital part of the campaign to make our slogan familiar to all. Let no one escape the knowledge that the campaign is on in New York State.

Of course no good suffragist appears these days without a campaign button. Some Party members believe so sincerely in this silent but effective form of propoganda that they carry a few extra buttons in their handbags to give to their friends.

THE Legislature of New York has not only passed the woman suffrage bill—it has made success certain in November. Thousands of men have been converted to woman suffrage within the last few weeks. The effort of the Legislature to destroy the legislation which protects women and children in industry, to nullify whole sections of the labor law, to wipe out equal pay for women teachers, abolish the Bureau of Weights and Measures, tamper with the fire protection laws and weaken the work of the Tenement House Department has aroused the people.

That the votes of women are needed to guard the home, protect the worker, secure the welfare of children and give the women of the State fair play has been demonstrated. There is no answer except Victory on November *2, 1915.*

A recent editorial in a New Jersey paper, speaking of Billy Sunday's phenomenal publicity, said: "Mr. Sunday divides public attention with the three great issues which are before the world, the European war, equal suffrage and prohibition."

THE St. Catherine Welfare Association, an organization of Catholic women, will from now on devote their energies to woman suffrage.

In making this announcement the association states that the record of the Legislature for the last few months "has not been satisfactory to an organization pledged to work for shorter hours for women, equal pay for equal work, the minimum wage for women and the abolishment of child labor." The advantages secured by years of effort on the part of bodies like the Consumers' League and the St. Catherine Welfare Association are nullified to a great extent, it is declared, by the men in Albany. Hereafter, the Catholic women say, "women need the ballot, not only to secure protective legislation, but also to retain it after it has become the law."

METHODISTS FOR SUFFRAGE

WOMAN Suffrage has recently been endorsed by the Methodists.

At the Troy Conference a resolution was passed favoring an extension of the franchise to "all good citizens, irrespective of sex."

The East New York Conference, in New York City, also passed a strong resolution for suffrage.

The Newark Conference, in New Jersey, passed a resolution, which read:

Resolved, That we heartily favor the proposed extension of the suffrage to include all sane, law-abiding citizens of both sexes, and hope that the September vote on the proposed amendment to our State Constitution to this effect will find the hosts of Methodism as solidly lined up in its favor as the hosts of evil are sure to be lined up in opposition.

In Ohio, the *Methodist Men* declared for suffrage, and the Methodists in Pennsylvania conferences likewise endorsed our movement.

A DELEGATION of fifty American women has gone to the Woman's International Peace Congress at The Hague, following a call to the women of all nations, issued by the women of the Netherlands.

Subjects to be considered by the congress will be "Protest Against War," "Arbitration and Conciliation," "Women's Claim to Have a Voice in the Peace Settlement," "The Subjection of Foreign Policy to Democratic Control, in Which the Equal Representation of Men and Women Is Concerned," and "The Promotion of Good Feeling Between Nations."

The congress will urge a truce among the belligerent nations, asking them to publicly define the terms on which they are willing to make peace.

The women will demand that all future international disputes shall be referred to arbitration, the powers uniting to bring pressure to bear on any country resorting to arms. They will ask for a democratic control in which women as well as men will be recognized; that there be no transference of territory without the consent of the men and women living in it.

The women will protest against the assertion that war means the protection of women, and they will offer their commiseration to the "women wounded (through the war) in the deepest sense of womanhood," and they will ask for the enfranchisement of women throughout the world.

MAKING GOOD IN CHICAGO

IN Chicago, on April 6th, a quarter of a million women voted in the mayoralty election. The registration of women was 282,483—243,797, or 86.5 per cent. of whom voted. The number of men registered was 486,534, and of these 87 per cent. voted. This makes a difference of less than one per cent. between the number of women who registered and voted and the number of men. William Hale Thompson, the Republican candidate for Mayor, won by a plurality of 130,000. The women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportions as those of the men.

Speaking of the great number of women voters, *The New York World* said editorially:

As such figures go, 243,797 is a respectable number. It is the total 1914 vote of Manhattan for Governor, with the 1912 Presidential vote for Wyoming thrown in. It equals the Presidential vote of Arizona, Delaware, New Mexico, Nevada, South Carolina and Florida combined; yet these six States, with no more voters than the Chicago women who went to the polls, choose one-eighth of the United States Senate.

Even the anti-suffrage organ, *The New York Times*, was forced to admit that—

The women did vote in numbers sufficiently large, as compared to the number qualified, to answer, if not the question of how many of them wanted to vote, at least that of how many will vote when voting has been made something between an opportunity and a duty. The percentage of stay-at-homes was small—smaller than that of men has often been.

—*The New York World.*

DID THEY WANT TO VOTE? THEY DID!

The particular place in which the Chicago women made good was in the Aldermanic vote. In nearly every ward the women led the men in voting for the better candidates. In some wards, it was only through the women's influence that notoriously bad men were kept out. In the Eighteenth Ward, Barney Grogan, a Democratic saloon-keeper, openly boasted that his election and Sweitzer's would mean a wide-open town. The men of the Eighteenth Ward gave Grogan 300 majority, while the women piled up 600 votes against him, electing Carl Murray, who was backed by the non-partisan Municipal Voters' League.

In the Sixth and Thirty-third Wards similar experiences were recorded. Throughout the entire city the women voted all out of proportion to the men against bad aldermanic candidates and for good ones. In consequence, Chicago has a Council which non-partisan observers call the best it has had in years. Before election the Chicago women held thousands of small meetings in all parts of the city in which issues, and not merely candidates, were discussed.

Summing up the effect of woman suffrage in Chicago, *The Chicago Herald* says:

One scans the totals with an apprehensive shudder to discover some evidence of the wholesale disruption of homes on account of politics, of family feuds carried by the ton to the ballot boxes and there registering bitter differences of opinion, as well as causing indescribable confusion.

But the evidence isn't there. The totals show that the men and the women manage to get along as well in the exercise of political privileges as they do in the exercise of their other privileges. The sex line is still far from becoming a political line. The American home seems just about as safe today as it was before woman's suffrage came to Chicago.

We, in America, are standing at this moment for the rule of the people instead of a class, of reason instead of force. We cannot consistently do this if we continue to exclude one-half of the people from effectively recording its opinion or taking its part in a democratic rule.

NELSON SPENCER,
President City Club of New York.

A CALL TO ARMS

By Nelle Swartz

WAS there a plank in the last Republican platform declaring for a twelve-hour day for women?

Did Republican office seekers go before their constituents last fall and claim that they would stand this year for twelve destructive and anti-social amendments to the labor law?

Never before in the history of labor legislation has there been such an alarming attack upon the labor law in this State. This law has grown up during nearly forty years in response to the urgent need of the thousands of wage-earning women and children at labor in this State.

The vicious cannery bill, allowing women to be employed in canneries twelve hours a day in New York State, has already passed the Legislature, and even though Governor Whitman should veto it, the fact that it has been passed by the representatives of "half the people" is an unanswerable argument against the injustice of denying the vote to women.

Seventy-six members of the New York State Assembly think it more important to keep peas and tomatoes from spoiling and to incidentally put a few more dollars into the pockets of greedy canners, than to conserve the health and welfare of working women of the State. Who would dare claim that this reactionary step would have been possible if the women of this State had had the vote!

The Thorn bills now pending in the Legislature are an attack weakening the laws for the protection of working women. One gives power to the Industrial Board to prolong the working day for women over eighteen to twelve hours in factories "when the stress of business demands."

In the teeth of the recent unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the California eight-hour law for women is not unreasonable, this Thorn bill is a move in the direction of the Dark Ages. The phrase "when required by the needs of the industry" could be applied to the ordinary Christmas rush or to every seasonal spurt in business. It is a good cloak for inefficient management.

Two other of Mr. Thorn's bills remove the safeguards to the life and limb of working women by a letting down of the laws for protection from fire.

The following bills have already passed the Assembly, and it is rumored will pass the Senate as "party measures." The Mackold bill will mean increased crowding in the sweatshops by reducing from 400 to 250 cubic feet the air space allowed every worker in rooms illuminated by gas light. This would involve injury to the health of tens of thousands of employees in cities. The other, the Hinman bill, suspends for a year the law requiring sprinklers as safety provision against fire. The enactment of this bill as law would mean a return to the frightful conditions existing before the Triangle fire.

Mr. Landon, an anti-suffragist from Dutchess County, introduced a bill which has already passed both houses which permits women to be employed in mercantile establishments more than one night a week, provided that more than one shorter day is given. There are several reasons why this change in the mercantile law would work havoc; first, because it would deprive the women of two evenings a week; and a corresponding amount of "time off" on two mornings is in no wise a fair return for lost evenings. In the second place, as a matter of law enforcement, it is impossible to enforce such a law, because of the difficulty of finding out whether the women have really been given the equiva-

ANOTHER POWERFUL ARGUMENT FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

In the Face of Protests from Humane Men and Women, the Legislature Has Repealed a Progressive Labor Law, and Made Possible the Employment of Women for Twelve Hours a Day and Six Days in the Week.

—The New York American.

"We believe the men of the State capable of conducting the government for the benefit of both men and women."

Anti-Suffrage Slogan.

lent amount of time off and do have two shorter working days. But even if the law could be thoroughly enforced, the health of working women would suffer if this amendment becomes a law.

The most dangerous single measure is the Spring Consolidation bill which jams together the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the Department of Labor. This bill has passed both the Senate and the Assembly. With the "crack of the whip" it was made a party measure in both houses.

This bill reduces the personnel of both departments, cuts the appropriations and reduces the powers of both bodies.

This bill has nothing to commend it. All American legislation in the field of workmen's compensation is founded upon the experience of England and Germany. Neither of these countries has, however, ever consolidated the duties of factory inspection with those of workmen's compensation commissions. The consolidation is to be undertaken before the present method of organizing the Labor Department has had time for any adequate testing of the efficiency of the method under an effective personnel—both the Industrial Board and the Commission of Workmen's Compensation being wholly new.

Furthermore, this bill proposes to reduce the number of officials in such a way that there would obviously be no room for a woman member, who ought certainly to have a place on the Commission in the interests of the 500,000 working women in the State.

While women without a vote interested in the welfare of working women are fighting by indirect influence to save the laws already on the statute books, the minimum wage bill, recommended by the Factory Investigating Commission, after a painstaking investigation, lies slumbering in the Labor and Industries Committee. Meanwhile hundreds of working women in New York State are scraping along on $6 and $8 a week.

Another bill which places hotel and hospital laundries under the Labor Law also sleeps in the same Committee.

From a study of hotel laundries made last spring by the Factory Investigating Commission women were found to be employed in sub-basements with poor ventilation and light, unprovided with adequate fire protection, working every day in the week, and in the majority of the laundries the machines were unguarded. Should not these women employed in hotel and hospital laundries who are utterly helpless before the law be given protection by the State?

Never before has a legislative record in New York State furnished such a "Call to Arms" to the women of this State as the Legislature of 1915.

Never before has the health and welfare of "voteless women" been placed in such jeopardy.

FROM BAD TO WORSE

FOLLOWING the Governor's announcement that he would veto the Bewley Canneries Bill, an amended bill even more detrimental to the health and safety of women and children was introduced.

The new bill practically removed all restrictions upon hours which might be worked in a week by providing that the canners, when they had more than the average amount of material on hand could notify the Commissioner of Labor of an "emergency." Without getting the Commissioner's permission they could then work women and minors overtime, but not more than twelve hours in any one day.

With permission from the Labor Commissioner they could work women and minors any number of hours.

This amended bill was too bad even for the reactionary Legislature and on April 22d, by 4 votes it was defeated. Sixty-six members of the Assembly voted for it—70 against.

"IT'S A GOOD THING WOMEN DON'T VOTE"

—The New York Tribune.

WOMEN WORKERS

The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the California eight-hour labor law for women employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments. Exceptions are made in harvesting and canning fruits, boarding houses, and graduate nurses in hospitals. The Court held that reducing the hours of a woman's labor is not an improper exercise of a State's police powers.

"New York men have protected themselves very neatly with their eight-hour day," said Owen Lovejoy, the secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, in a recent speech at Delmonico's, "but scrub women work ten and twelve hours a day for $22 a month and are expected to support families of little children. If women had the vote they would get the eight-hour day for scrub women."

THE suffragists of New York have met with a great loss in the death of the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Denis J. McMahon, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany and General Supervisor of Catholic Charities of the Diocese of New York.

Mgr. McMahon was one of the best loved priests in the city. He was a great worker for the people, and upheld many progressive reforms, among them woman suffrage. He stood for the welfare of women in industry, advocating such protective measures as the minimum wage.

New York women, whether Catholic, Protestant or Jew, have lost a valued friend who contributed greatly to their cause.

THE WAY TO WIN

Marie Jenney Howe

SUFFRAGISTS want the vote.

How are we going to get it? Through the voters. How are we to reach the voters? By suffrage meetings? The majority of voters never attend suffrage meetings. By suffrage literature? The majority of voters never read suffrage literature.

Thousands of men in New York State do not even know that the question of woman suffrage will be submitted to the voters next November. They do not know because they have not been told. How are they to be told?

We suffragists have undertaken to see them face to face. That is what canvassing means—seeing the voters face to face.

Canvassing is a human appeal to one individual man, an appeal to his sense of justice and fair play, and the success of the suffrage campaign depends on this human job. It depends upon how thoroughly it is done.

Speaking may be over the voters' heads or in halls they never enter. Writing may be beyond the voters' vision, on paper they never see. But canvassing carries suffrage into offices and homes where men must see and hear and know that woman suffrage has become a political issue. This issue is left to men alone to decide. The State gives to every man, however ignorant, the right to decide the political status of every woman. Therefore, it is to men that suffragists must appeal.

Women who want to vote are all more or less ready to work.

"What can we do?" ask the women. "How can we help?" And if they are asked, "Do you believe in suffrage?" the answer is, "with all our hearts." Then your task is easy. Go and carry that conviction to those who have the power to decide our question at the polls.

And the women who want to vote draw away and break into little groups and each group states its objections to canvassing. "We think," begins the first spokesman, "We think that canvassing is not important."

"Not important? How else are we to get our question to the great mass of voters? Do you know of any substitute for canvassing? If so, send the news of your great discovery to the various suffrage headquarters and receive the blessing of the over-worked leaders. Because the leaders of the movement know of only one way to reach all the voters, and that is by seeing all the voters face to face."

Here stands another group of women who want to vote and who are more or less ready to work. "We admit the importance of canvassing," says their spokesman, "but it is so unpleasant."

"If you care for suffrage it cannot be unpleasant to carry your conviction to others. What is the use of conviction if you cannot hand it on? There is a lot of religion in the woman's cause, and every canvasser should feel herself a missionary carrying the gospel to those whose minds are closed."

"But is it ladylike?" ask the timid ones.

"Canvassing is a perfectly ladylike job. No one goes alone. Canvassers, like other missionaries, go two by two. Each feels the support of her comrade's presence. A purely artificial, ladylike ideal has been handed down from the past and it has been overworked. We are willing to be ladylike, but not to the detriment of human service, and not to the hampering of our campaign."

The greatest ideal that any woman's soul can contain is the ideal of freedom. All history has been written to prove the worth of this ideal. Women are making history. They are proving themselves a part of the struggle for human freedom by choosing the greatest human ideal and placing it above all others.

The last objection to canvassing and the one most frequently urged comes from the overburdened leaders, who always do more than their share of the work. Theirs is the cry of despair, "The women won't canvass!"

BUT the women will canvass if they are awakened to its full significance. Once they get the vision of its far-reaching effect, as worker after worker goes forth to influence a widening circle of voters, the women canvass with enthusiasm. They are doing so throughout New York City, where the number of canvassers is increasing week by week.

In many sections of Manhattan and Brooklyn small groups of women meet several times a week for an evening's work of house-to-house visiting.

Several Assembly Districts give campaign bees once or twice a week. Mrs. John Z. Lowe, leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of Manhattan Borough, invites a group of eight or twelve or twenty women to meet every Tuesday afternoon at her home, where they receive their lists of voters. They start from Mrs. Lowe's at 5 o'clock and canvass until 7, when they are entertained for supper by some hostess in the district. These supper parties make canvassing a festivity. The workers compare notes and exchange serious or humorous experiences.

In some districts the canvassing is done on Sunday, as a religious duty. In other districts the workers prefer the early morning hours. Each locality must determine its own methods, but the fellowship of a large group is always a help.

Dr. Mary Halton, leader of the Twenty-fourth, Manhattan, has arranged with members of her district to give Thursday and Sunday luncheons to groups of women who receive instructions during the luncheon, after which the afternoon is spent in canvassing.

Dr. Halton has succeeded in finding a feminine substitute for the political work proverbially done by men's political associations through saloon keepers. Dr. Halton's substitute consists in utilizing the social contact of women who run delicatessen shops. These women have been enlisted to canvass and convert their patrons.

Miss Lavinia Dock, Southern Chairman for Manhattan Borough of The Woman Suffrage Party, has created an original device for tabulating the results of canvassing. The printed list of registered voters for an assembly district is mounted on thick pasteboard. Pins with colored heads are used to designate the status of voters. Each name is marked by a colored pin. Yellow pins mark the suffragists. Blue pins mark the neutrals. Black pins show the names of those opposed, and white pins are stuck beside the names of voters who have moved away. This scheme reveals at one glance the predominating sentiment of each district which has been canvassed and colored.

Mrs. De Witt Barker, who has charge of canvassing for the Woman Suffrage Party, is inaugurating active work in Brooklyn Borough, where the work is done by election districts.

Mrs. E. C. Cheel, a captain in the Eleventh Assembly District of Brooklyn, has submitted a report for her election district which is typical of many. According to Mrs. Cheel's report there are 240 voters in her election district, of whom 180 are pledged to vote for suffrage next November. In this Eleventh, Brooklyn,

of which Mrs. Julia N. Perkins is leader, captains are doing canvassing every evening from 7 until 9 o'clock. When their work is concluded they meet for refreshments and talk at the home of a member.

Mrs. Arthur W. Denin, vice-leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District of Brooklyn, canvasses with fifteen captains every Friday evening following a supper party at one of the homes.

Staten Island presents a peculiar canvassing problem. While it constitutes a borough of New York City, Staten Island has none of the characteristics of a metropolis, consisting as it does of scattered villages and small towns. Within the last few weeks, automobiles have traveled from one isolated village to another, carrying speakers and canvassers. While one group of workers hold an open-air meeting, another group start in a house-to-house canvass. The ground has been covered so well that Richmond's one Assembly District has at the present time 7,000 enrolled suffragists.

In the Bronx many canvassing clubs are being formed. Some of these include young men who are eager to help. The workers gather at the leaders' home about 7 o'clock in the evening, go out in groups and return about 9 to tell of their experiences. Business women, housekeepers, women of every interest and occupation, are giving to the work of canvassing time varying from an hour to a whole day every week.

The Woman Suffrage Party keeps a careful record of all canvassing done in its sixty-three Assembly Districts. This is accomplished by means of printed schedules, which are filled in by the leaders of Assembly Districts and sent to headquarters every second month. The schedule reads as follows:

.....Borough

.....Assembly District

No. Election Districts partly canvassed.....

" " " thoroughly canvassed.....

" " " not canvassed.....

Total No. Election Districts.....

No. Registered Voters in Assembly District.....

" " " in favor.....

" " " indifferent .....

" " " opposed .....

" " " not canvassed.....

THE canvassing of each district depends on the leading spirits. Woman after woman, found capable of leadership, is starting the house-to-house visiting of her locality. She breaks in new workers and teaches them right methods of work. Her order of work is, first to get the list of registered voters and also the list of enrolled voters. These may be obtained from the Board of Elections. The list is cut into slips of thirty or fifty names. This slip is pasted on a bit of cardboard and given to two missionary workers, who go from house to house and see each voter, checking off the names of those who promise to vote for the suffrage amendment and leaving literature with the unregenerate and unconvinced. Assembly district leaders and Election district captains of Republican, Democratic and other political parties, are visited and asked for information and advice. Every canvasser is given a colored map of her Assembly or Election district. If a voter cannot be found after three calls no more time is wasted hunting him down, but literature is always left under his door.

Last Fall the men and women suffragists of New York State were saying to one another, "We have a fighting chance."

During the last few months the attitude of mind among suffragists has changed from hope to confidence. This attitude of confidence is expressed not only by women but by men, not only by suffrage men but by indifferent men, among whom the prevailing sentiment now is, "it looks as though the women were going to win."

It looks as though we are going to win, because it looks as though we are going to approach every voter with our appeal to his sense of justice.

Even apathetic voters stare at one another in amazement as they remark: "Those suffrage women actually came to my house. Yes, sir; they called at my house last evening. I tell you they are going to win."

And this is canvassing, and the result of canvassing. This is the way we are going to win!

CANVASSING IN THE FLOWER CITY

ORIOLA HASKELL.

HOUSE-to-house and shop-to-shop canvassing is going on merrily in Rochester, and the women who go out every day on their educational rounds, do not find their work as dull as they expected. For these days the General Public is expressing its opinion quite freely on the subject of woman's enfranchisement and its possible result. Some of their remarks are interesting.

The Antis found a staunch ally in the woman who said, "Me—a suffragist? No, indeed. I'd rather be domineered over by men than by women."

Another opponent was more solemn: "My dear child, God has decreed that woman should suffer. We must not change that."

A cross old lady joined the ranks of the disapprovers saying, "I lived for nineteen years right next door to Susan B. Anthony and I know all about Votes for Women. If poor Miss Anthony could see what the movement had come to she'd be sorry she'd ever started it."

A timid creature said, deprecatingly: "No; I ain't for it. I'm English and I don't want to take any rights away from my husband."

A household drudge sighed as she remarked, "My husband is agin' it because he is agin' wimmen. He don't want them to have nothing."

A feminine skeptic dismissed the subject with the slur: "Wimmen will be just as big grafters as men."

A loquacious individual of the gentle sex had this to say: "Even if I am a homebody, I git out occasional. I make things fly. Last winter I bo't nine pounds of beef, twenty-eight cents a pound. Took it home and it was bad. I went after the inspectors and made an awful row. Why (proudly), it was me started the Foot and Mouth Disease all thro' New York State."

So much for the woman who opposes suffrage. The man is even more outspoken. An elderly gentleman thus criticised the idea: "It would take women out too much. They'd ought to stay in their houses. Why, when I go out afternoons and see them all running around the streets, I thinks, Great Guns, ain't they got no homes?"

A drunken opposer met his interviewers in this fashion: "You won't never get the vote. Men are again' it. Why, a friend of mine told me women suffragettes would rather go to the devil than mind their own business. No offense, ladies; I don't mean you. And I didn't say it; my friend said it. So don't go away mad."

A would-be wit inquired: "Ain't you got sufferings enough now?" While a seedy-looking person cried, with an airy wave of the hand: "Nothing doing, believe me."

It is not all a story of disapprobation, however. A fervent, if humble, sympathizer expressed her belief that "suffrage was 'swell'." Another woman inquired vigorously: "Ain't women got no minds? Course they have."

On one street three women signed slips, saying that they were assessed so high on their property that they wanted to vote. Another woman said that both she and her husband owned property and that she was assessed much higher than he, and that he had remarked to her: "There, you see what it is not having a vote."

A woman was found who was obliged to conduct conversation through an ear trumpet and who was at the same time beating an egg. Handicapped as she was, she nevertheless declared her approval, but also added: "Wish I could talk a lot about it, but I can't stop now. I don't want it (the egg) to go back on me."

Women were found who were enthusiastically in favor. One little woman, who had children, and her own work to do, rarely went out, jumped up and down for joy and cried: "O! I've always wanted to join you. I've always been crazy over it, but I can't get out to go to meetings and things; but O, I am so happy that I can sign."

Another woman eagerly signed an enrollment slip and got others of her family to do the same, and then she said: "I've always believed in suffrage, but haven't time to work for it. I thank you two ladies for working for the cause for me, when I can't."

THE CANVASSERS' ROUND TABLE

A STATEN ISLAND HIKE

THE automobile, all ablaze with yellow pennants, rolled safely into a little town and stopped in the middle of the only block of stores. Instantly the local workers and the "Honored Guest" alighted and hurried to their appointed tasks.

The few inhabitants in sight took refuge in the shops, as a covey of partridges seek shelter under the bushes and in the long grass when a deadly enemy appears. Hotly the canvassers pursued them with arguments and soft words. They left literature and enrollment slips on every door-step; they held a meeting and across every counter they bandied words.

The "Honored Guest" and the leader of the expedition mounted on the back seat of the automobile, poured into the empty, dust-laden, sun-shiney air the most fervid suffrage eloquence (and it takes real courage to talk into space, when even the workers are not helping to create the crowd). Bravely the "Honored Guest" gave her best arguments, firmly the "leader of the expedition" shouted her most alluring stock phrases.

Only a few little boys came out and listened, as they sifted the soft, warm dust between their little brown toes. Finally, two women laden with purchases for supper and belated by this new danger which beset their paths, hurried from the store, crossed the street and went quite around the block that they might thus escape the contaminating influence of the speakers and of the golden words which fell from their lips.

The result of this half hour of effort on the part of six ardent women, consumed with the desire to elevate their sex and to carry the spirit of real democracy through the country-side, was one signature, one precious yellow slip, signed by a Chinaman in his native scrip.

MARY OTIS WILLCOX,
Borough Chairman, Richmond

WHILE canvassing a restaurant on Third Avenue, the proprietor informed me most emphatically that he "attended" all necessary politics for his family, and would never vote for woman suffrage.

In the meantime, my assistant was interviewing the gentleman's wife in the flat above.

"Of course I am for woman suffrage," she said with a hopeless sigh, "but have we any chance when conditions are so unfair and we have no vote on the question?"

A resident of the district, a former Westerner, replied, in answer to the question as to whether he would vote for the amendment:

"Sure; I wish I had two votes, to help the thing along. I believe in giving the ladies all the rights and privileges that we enjoy—and one more—the protection of a strong arm when necessary."

MARIE JOHNSONE, LEADER,
16th Assembly District, Manhattan

On asking a stationer on Ninth Avenue if he would be willing to support the suffrage amendment, he replied:

"Yes, indeed; I want my wife to have a vote; I could not run my business without her, and she should help in politics."

On election day I asked the clerk in charge of a lunch room if he would vote for the suffrage amendment. He replied enthusiastically:

"Indeed I will. I come from a State where the women vote, and on election day there the town is orderly and quiet. Here in New York toward night this town is full of drunken men and they do not fear arrest, no matter how disorderly they act, but boast that the "boss" will see that they are not locked up. Where I come from the women see that such conditions are not allowed, and they would do the same here if they had the vote."

CORA WELLES TROW, LEADER,
13th Assembly District, Manhattan

To a canvasser in the Bronx, a man, who was slightly intoxicated, replied:

"Suffrage? No-sir-ee; no! Wouldn't have such a thing in muh house—couldn't have it. Not where there are children."

Discussing good canvassing arguments, a Bronx worker says:

"I have found upon asking women and mothers if they were in favor of suffrage that with their present understanding of suffrage they were opposed.

"Asking them if they did not think that women should have something to say about the schools, playgrounds, parks, white slave laws, food inspection, and the things that concern the home, they would reply:

"'Yes, I certainly do believe that women should have something to say about those things. I should say I do!'

"'Well,' I reply, 'That's what woman suffrage is. It's the chance for women to say what they do think about such things. Don't you want to sign our slip?'

"I hand them an enrollment pad, and I find that about eight out of ten women sign gladly.

An instance of friendly co-operation was sent from Elmhurst. Following a pleasant interview with Mr. Smith on the question of woman suffrage, although it was getting late, the canvassers hurried across the street to get Mr. Brown's views on the subject. As they rang the door bell they heard the telephone, just inside the door, and heard Mr. Brown say:

"No, no; it's not too late. Yes, indeed; we'll let the suffrage ladies in when they come."

They rang again, introduced themselves as the suffrage ladies and discovered that Mr. Brown was a suffragist and intended to support the amendment in November.

CAMPAIGN CHIVALRY

HE came to the door, cake turner in hand. On the stove was a frying pan in which the batter was gently simmering. The lady of the house was reclining on a couch, evidently somewhat indisposed.

The perfect politeness of our "visitee" was wonderful. Evidently he found the visitation a little embarrassing. Perhaps he remembered how Alfred the Great had his ears boxed for not properly minding the cakes, and letting them burn. Might not our friend be in the same situation, if he stood long talking to the lady visitors at the door? His better half looked fully capable of ear-boxing, should her supper not be ready at the right time. Then, also, it is a little awkward for a man to be found doing a woman's work. But this voter was a true gentleman. He intimated to us in a pleasant way that this was not a very fortunate time for discussion, but that he was "favorable."

"You may put me down as favorable," he declared. Madame's views were less in accordance with ours. She was in the surly stage of—we will call it illness. We did not tarry long, yet we had received a lesson we are not likely to forget in politeness under very trying circumstances.

FLORENCE HOWE HALL, LEADER
12th Assembly District, Manhattan

Canvassing is volunteer work. It is a kind of service which rich women and poor women, professional women, and home-makers may give equally to the cause of suffrage. Canvassers in the Fourteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, were much amused by a new "reason" for refusing the franchise to women.

It was advanced by a young man who stated, with a sentimental look, that he would vote against the amendment because granting the franchise to women would deprive many women of lucrative positions—as canvassers. Deeply touched by his chivalry, they shattered his illusion by telling him that his reason was economically unsound, as canvassing was a labor of love.

THE RETORT INTELLIGENT

Anti-Suffragist to the Suffragist: Just think of the extra cost of counting the ballots cast by women, if the women voted!

Suffragist: Have you ever thought how long the taxes paid by men *and women* have defrayed the expenses of counting the ballots cast by men? Don't you think it would be just for taxes paid by both *men* and *women* to be appropriated for the cost of counting the ballots cast by *men* and *women?*

Anti-Suffragist's Reply: Well, you are an ardent suffragist, aren't you?

I WAS in a tenement, interviewing a voter, while my companion stood at the stoop waiting and continuing conversation, started with some young women whom we asked for directions.

A vibrant little urchin popped her head in at the door and she was evidently keeping track of current events by attention to the vestibule group. She stood there and heard my companion's question.

"What result did you have?"

"Very good," said I.

"Does *my Papa* believe in woman suffrage?" queried the little girl.

"Yes."

"Then I must give him a *big* kiss!" and she ran pell-mell into the man who was emerging from the house and proceeded with direct feminine charm to clinch that vote for us.

It is refreshing to see that children are "with us." They will be such aids, and there is moral strength in the thought that when we are working for them, they, too, are giving their "little lift."

LUELLA G. GEAR
18th Assembly District, Manhattan

THE opinion among voting anti-suffragists in one Election District was very clearly, concisely and forceably expressed by one of their number—a voter. He said he would like to see a law passed forbidding a woman to undertake any work outside of the four walls of her domestic domicile, and that she should have no means of obtaining money except from a husband.

A few doors farther on we found that a voter whom we were seeking had moved temporarily to the "Alimony Club," connected with the City Prison. His wife was endeavoring to get money from him, which he claimed he did not possess. Evidently realizing the hopelessness of his position among "antis," we were told he was a suffragist, and his case was being defended by Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain.

One evening we found the wife of a voter we were seeking having supper with several women friends. One of the visitors present said she did not care much about suffrage, except that her little daughter was so strongly for the cause. We learnt that "little daughter" was Pauline Curley, who plays the part of the child of Mormon parents in "Polygamy," at the Park Theatre.

ELEANOR C. ERVING
27th Assembly District, Manhattan

CANVASSING FOREIGN VOTERS

LAVINIA DOCK

THE Third Assembly District comprises three main groups of marked characteristics and sharp contrasts; Jews, from many Russian and European provinces, Italians and the Bowery population of men's hotels and lodging houses.

The Jews' life is a family life; their children are educated and helped to rise in the world, family ties are strong, and ideals are held high. Among them the canvassing shows a high proportion of favorable sentiment—at least three-fourths of those canvassed are favorable. For instance, canvassing returns of 543 Jewish voters, interviewed and visited, show 415 in favor, 53 opposed, and 75 non-committal.

It has been usually supposed that Italian voters would be especially intolerant toward woman suffrage as the position of Italian women is held to be rather mediaeval. Such is not the case. Canvassers among Italians, going in pairs, one speaking Italian and one speaking English, are surprised and gratified to find how impersonally just and fair is the attitude of the average Italian voter. Indeed, the words "just and right" come from his lips in prompt response in almost every case.

The Italian voter receives the canvassers with courteous dignity and answers frankly and directly. The women, too, are uniformly pleased and gratified by the visit. They regard it as a dignity to be "cittadine" and the men seem to harbor no jealous fears. The occasional Italian voter who is opposed is obviously in the political club harness or subject to intimidation, because of his "job." Many and sinister are the sidelights gained by canvassers on the political control of "jobs" and the resultant bondage of many voters.

A fair sample of canvassing results among the Italians is found in one group of 75 voters, 60 of whom were in favor, 3 opposed, and 12 indifferent.

Cartoon by Anne Goldthwaite.

NO. HE AIN'T FOR WIMMIN VOTIN'. HE SAYS HE CAN TAKE CARE OF ME GOOD ENOUGH—BESIDES THE POLLS IS TOO ROUGH FOR LADIES.

These friendly Italians are also those who lead a home life. Their little rooms are often sadly poor—often charmingly picturesque. What a different picture on the Bowery! That long, dreary avenue of great caravanseries of lonely, homeless, unattached men! Large, bare, comfortless, common gathering places, hardly to be called sitting-rooms; benches, hard chairs, a rusty stove, sad and gray colorings. Dormitories—a bed—all meals somewhere outside—casual, cheap, unappetizing, un-nourishing; those in the saloons really look the most inviting.

To approach these dispirited men is a melancholy experience. They seem beaten, pitiably forlorn—without outlook. Two-thirds are transients. They were on last year's registration list, but they are gone today and new ones have come. About one-third remain settled, sometimes living for eight or ten years in these sordid, barren places.

These men are not easily identified, often they refuse to give their names or say that they do not vote. The young men who do this canvassing meet so many rebuffs that they are followed by women who try to enlist the hotel managers and saloon keepers to identify the voters. From these men the women canvassers encounter great politeness and patience. Indeed, they open their hearts and tell their troubles, but the situation remains baffling.

Few of the men are entirely sober, here and there one professes favorable views, but for the most part they are to us nameless and without views. Clinging to some manly shred of dignity they reiterate the doctrine that women should stay at home. The contrast between their views and their homeless state is too sad to be funny. Among them, the proportion of those who favor woman suffrage to that among the home-loving Jews is reversed. The Bowery has a percentage of 85 in 100 opposed, about 5 per cent. in favor, and the rest indifferent.

"COME around on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Finn, when my husband is at home."

This is the attitude of the Irish-American woman, which shows a vast change from that of two years ago, when their tongues were tied. Now they are almost all warmly and outspokenly for suffrage, and talk about it at home and outside.

"Sure, I'll vote for any dom thing ye like," said a big Irishman. "If the women mean to get it we can't hold out against them." But his eyes were twinkling.

Suffrage canvassing brings a cheerful animation into the homes.

"Here's a young voter," calls a proud father, bringing out a baby girl. "And here's the new policeman," indicating his pretty wife. "My wife's going to run for Alderman!" is a favorite joke.

The older men meet us with a very nice manner, indicating that the question is settled. "Yes, it's been well talked over. We all hear about it and discuss it, and the men in this house are pretty well agreed that it's right for the women to have a show."

It is satisfactory to find that wherever the canvassers go in the lower East Side, they find that the question is a familiar one. Everyone knows about it. Even to those who speak no English at all, the one word, "Suffragette," brings instant enlightenment. The one point needful is to explain the voter's part in the referendum.

We find the foreigners truthful and free from the evasions of sophisticated persons. If they give us an answer in the negative, they give us the reason, too.

"I am opposed, because men should be more respected that women," said a dignified foreign-born voter. A young man replied to us ingeniously: "I can't answer you now because we are going to have a meeting at the political club to talk about it and decide what to say."

Many voters give us, unasked, their reasons for being on our side: "We don't want any war." "This war has converted me." "Women would be against war." "There wouldn't be so much graft." "Women wouldn't sell their votes for a glass of beer." "Women can be teachers and Sisters of Charity, why shouldn't they vote?" "A woman's mind is better than a man's—she can see further."

Much pleased with their district, two canvassers entered a Third Avenue car to go home. Within was a voter in the lively stage of intoxication. At sight of them his spirits rose and he fell forward on the conductor's neck, shouting, "Suffragettes! I'm against it!"

FROM A CANVASSER'S DIARY

SARAH R. PARKS

HER ANTI-SUFFRAGE HUSBAND

THREE years ago, when not merely voters but everybody was being canvassed, I was so impressed by a slight, girlish woman who one day opened her door to me that, whenever my canvassing took me into her neighborhood, I used to drop in to see her.

In spite of her year-old baby, she seemed to be still in her teens. Gradually she gave me somewhat of her confidence. She had married instead of going to high school and now, awakened to the seriousness of things, she felt overwhelmed with the bigness of life and with her own littleness. There was her husband—she didn't know how to keep pace with his mind; and her child—she didn't know how to bring it up.

She was interested in what I told her of suffrage and readily enrolled her name. But her husband mustn't know; I mustn't mail her notices.

"My husband and I are very happy together," she explained. "I wouldn't do anything to make him angry."

One day, during the week that followed the parade, she met me joyously.

"My husband was very late coming home on Saturday evening," she said. "I waited and waited, and dinner got colder and colder. Finally, just as I was beginning to be really worried, he came. Where do you think he had been? Watching the suffrage parade! He said he wished I'd been in it.

"And when I said I couldn't have been in it because there was Baby to take care of, he said he'd have marched with me and carried the baby. 'There *were* babies in the parade,' he added, and looked as if he was afraid I'd laugh at him and think him foolish.

"So I told him about joining the Woman Suffrage Party. And now you can send me notices."

SINCE THE DAYS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

TO begin with, he lived in a real house, occupied by one family only. (This, after two hours of climbing interminable stairs in dingy tenements, we found distinctly a relief.) Then the drawing-room into which we were ushered was furnished with fair taste. Finally, what was by far of greatest importance, the big, hearty, English-looking man who greeted us was unquestionably giving us intelligent attention.

We proceeded delicately, of course, did not bluntly ask for his vote, but led up gently to the inquiry as to whether, on the whole, he favored woman suffrage. When our spokesman paused, our gentleman drew himself up proudly, and delivered himself, with an air of the greatest solemnity, of an assertion which he evidently considered a final and pertinent answer to all earthly questions:

"Madame," he spoke earnestly, "I have voted the Republican ticket ever since the time of Abraham Lincoln."

"But," I pointed out, "you wouldn't have to stop voting the Republican ticket in order to vote for woman suffrage. There will be a non-partisan amendment on a sheet entirely separate from the one enumerating the candidates, and all you will need to do will be——"

"Madame," the pompous voice was aggrieved, "I know how to vote."

I blushed. So many times that evening I had explained how to vote for woman suffrage to men who seemed never before to have heard of an amendment!

"As for woman suffrage," the gentleman went on, "I don't know that I've any objection to voting for it; I don't know that it will do any harm."

We obtained his signature on the slip signifying an intention to vote for the amendment. But we are still wondering as to the relevancy of that remark about the length of time he had voted the Republican ticket.

CANVASSING IN LITTLE ITALY

"HOW on earth are we going to find these people?" We stood in the filthy, ill-smelling hallway of the tall tenement. The gas flickered faintly; on some floors above there was no illumination; the incessant rumbling of elevated trains, directly over our heads apparently, seemed intolerable. And no trace of names, either at the entrance or on the doors of individual flats! We had some twenty voters to find in that house—one dares not return to face other jubilent, successful canvassers with the assertion that her assignment was impossible.

"We'll knock at each door," decided the bolder of the two of us, "read the entire list of Pelligrinos, Espressos, Fiorentinos, Di Paolas, etc., etc., etc., and inquire whether any and how many of those we want live in that particular flat."

Which doing, we succeeded, with some help from janitresses, in locating every man but one on our list for that house, and for each of three similar tenements. They were exhausted men in shirtsleeves, snatching food hungrily after a twelve-hour day, while the women worked at artificial flowers. (Working early and late, the women make, they said, 60 cents a day with the children's help!) But instead of impatience we received courteous attention, many signatures, and much solicitude about our probable tiredness and the number of stairs we had climbed. Chairs were disburdened of innumerable objects that we might be urged to sit down.

Then came a men's lodging house, the ground floor occupied by a billard room. The men left their game to listen; some signed; one accompanied us upstairs to find others.

"They wouldn't know what you wanted and mightn't be nice," he explained.

But upstairs, too, we found, if not the polished manners of high breeding, the truer courtesy that springs from sympathy and kindness.

A GRUFF OLD FELLOW

THE last place into which our list took us, one night, was a little tailor shop, vacant, except for its big proprietor. He sat engrossed in his newspaper and barely glanced up to interrupt our first sentence with—

"I'm not interested in politics."

The prospect looked discouraging. Besides, it was already eight, time for hungry canvassers to congregate for dinner. We began to back out of the room, observing that all we had wanted was to ask his opinion about woman suffrage.

"Well," very gruffly, "I'm for it."

That gave us pause. Was the man merely taking the quickest method to rid himself of us? For how could one who wasn't interested in politics be for woman suffrage? We thanked him, however, and went on to inquire about his two sons, whose names we also had. Might we see them?

"No," with decided curtness, "they're out."

"I don't suppose you've any idea as to how they feel on the subject?" one of us ventured.

"Yes." The tone was harsh, almost to defiance. "They're both going to vote for it."

We thanked him again, and, still perplexed, wondering whether we could count the information as genuine, we reached the outer door. Then the tailor laid aside his paper and gave us his undivided attention.

"I think," he volunteered, "that the women will do enough sight better with the ballot than the men have done."

"Oh," we protested in chorus, "we don't think that; we only think that men and women together will do better than the men have done alone."

"I hope you'll do better," he went on, solemnly. "I hope you won't sell your votes."

There was a ring of sincerity, as if he spoke from experience with corrupt politics. We decided to record the signature.

CANVASS FOR VICTORY

ISABEL G. BARKER

EVERY member of the Woman Suffrage Party, every believer in votes for women, every suffrage worker in every one of the sixty-three Assembly Districts of Greater New York must join our canvassing crusade if the work of the Organization Committee is to be a success.

If every professed suffragist will give her services at least one evening a week for the next two months, the task of canvassing the voters can easily be accomplished. What use is it for a few devoted people to work in two or three of the Assembly Districts in our city while in many parts nothing is being done? If 2,000 women will give an entire evening a week to this work, every voter in the city can be interviewed and have literature placed in his hands. With the knowledge that the women of each borough are covering their own districts, we can be absolutely certain of *Victory in November.*

This work must be done. If we have not the cause at heart enough to do it, we must expect defeat. Public sentiment is not going to win our cause; nothing but hard, practical work counts now. Do you really want to win? Then do your part. It remains entirely in *your* hands. Give your name at once to your Assembly District leader and obey instructions. You will never regret it.

It has been said that the work of the Committee on Organization is dull and uninteresting—on the contrary, it is fascinating.

Shall I tell how and why we do it? First, a letter is written to twelve interested and enrolled women, showing the present great need of workers, and inviting them on a certain evening to meet for canvassing. Six have responded. We go in pairs (one experienced and one as an observer) with literature, etc., to homes of the voters. It seemed a hard task to ring a front-door bell, ask for Mr. Brown and talk suffrage to a perfect stranger. The first sacrifice was the hardest, and in fact, the only way. Once started in the real, practical campaign work, each member of the little band declared it a delight to be doing something worth while for the cause.

Suffrage meetings are worthy and necessary for inspiration, but you know that two-thirds of an audience are suffragists before they go to a meeting. It is impossible to get the people who know least about our cause to our meetings. They seldom stop at a street meeting unless they are particularly interested. We *must go* to these men who are to vote on our amendment in November. We must *tell* them why we want the vote. We must convince them that it is a serious matter with us. We must also prove our statement that women want the vote. How can we do this except by house-to-house canvassing? It is surprising to find that people in their own homes are much more ready to listen and talk about suffrage than any where else in our experience. We have never been treated discourteously. Our calls have been among all kinds and conditions of people. The vast majority have been in favor of giving the right of suffrage to women or have no opposition to offer. A few words of earnest, practical argument dispel apparent objections.

Defeat may be explained in many ways, but success can be only attained by an embracing organization. When Thomas A. Edison is bent on realizing one of his ideas his absorption in his work exemplifies Emerson's dictum: "Nothing great was ever accomplished without enthusiasm. The way of life is wonderful, it is by abandonment."

Public Officials and Woman Suffrage

(Continued)

I BELIEVE that, in a republic, the right of normal persons to vote is inherent. The body politic has a right to prescribe, as a matter of convenience or necessity, the rules which shall govern the casting and counting of the vote, but it has no right to exclude sane, adult, non-criminal persons from participation in the suffrage. That communities do as a matter of fact exclude normal persons from voting, is only an evidence of their power to do so, and does not demonstrate the rightfulness of their action.

Women, as persons amenable to law and answerable for their acts, should have the right of suffrage, so that they may be able to exert their due influence on government. Government of sane, adult, non-criminal persons without their participation in the framing of such government, is tyranny and contrary to the fundamental ideals of the Republic. The ballot is rather a means of defense against misrule than an affirmative instrument which shapes government. Women should not be denied this means of self-protection, especially when so many of them are living lives outside the safeguards of the family.

The admission of women to the exercise of the ballot would tend to redress the economic balance of government; laws powerfully affect cost of living. Generally, men have voted for measures which promised high wages, regardless of their effect on prices. It has been a commonplace of comment on legislation that the *consumer goes without representation.* Speaking broadly, the reason for this fact is that man, the producer today, is the voter, while woman, the consumer (in the sense that she buys 80 per cent. of all goods for final consumption), has no vote. She is in the best position to gauge the effect of legislation on prices, and she should be in a position to apply her knowledge directly and not by proxy.

With the adoption of such a system all special privileges now enjoyed by women should be repealed. Especially should the statute which makes a woman a citizen by marriage with a citizen be revoked. All foreign-born residents should be admitted to the ballot on equal terms, but no women should be admitted to the suffrage without qualifying in the usual way, merely because her husband is a voter, any more than a man should be admitted to vote because his wife happens to be a citizen.

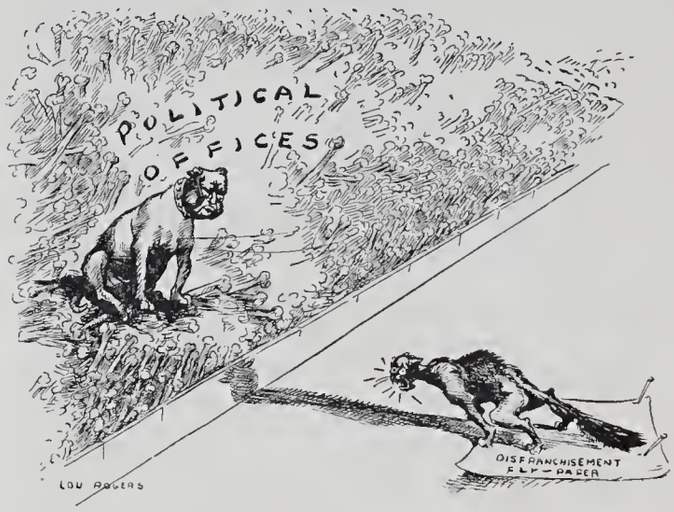
The example of the states which have adopted woman suffrage shows that, while no great gain has come as yet, the dreadful consequences foretold by its opponents have not supervened. Human life and human relationships flow on in much the same channels as before; five years after its adoption in this State, advocates and opponents alike will wonder why they dreamed it would be either a redemption or a revolution.

JOHN J. MURPHY
Tenement House Commissioner

THE men of the State of New York who possess the power to extend to the women of the State the privilege of enjoying with them the question of equal franchise, are on the eve of the most important political epoch in the history of the Empire State.

The average voter who has taken seriously the appeal made by the women for the right to vote, from my observation, is willing (as a matter of right to vote) that the privilege might be granted, recognizing that woman's place today in the economic world has reached the same high plane of importance as is enjoyed by man. This attainment, achieved by woman in the past generation, instead of displacing man in the ordinary pursuits of life, has contributed in mutually helping him to advance the progressive ideals of this modern age.

Should woman have the vote, the home will have additional members directly interested in the affairs of government, all of which will act as a protection against attempts to upset the affairs of the household, which today feels every act committed by government.



—*Courtesy of Judge.*

ARE YOU THIS KIND?

Dog—Now if that cat ever gets loose she'll want one of my bones.

The women of this city and State, concerned as they must be over the household pocket-book, are in a great measure responsible for the promotion of such agencies of protection as Departments of Weights and Measures. There is no better criterion for the interest manifested by the women of this city and State, and another argument for their being granted the franchise, than in the support and encouragement given Weights and Measures officials in their programme to aid the honest merchant public in square dealing with the purchasing public, and to protect the household from the practice of fraudulent and deceitful merchandising methods.

COMMISSIONER JOSEPH HARTIGAN
The Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures

AM looking forward with great pleasure to voting for the suffrage amendment. I have heard no argument advanced against the extension of suffrage to women which has not in former times been advanced against the extension of suffrage to excluded portions of the male population.

I hope that the fact that so many other important matters are clamoring for public attention will not deprive the suffrage amendment of the careful consideration to which it is entitled.

LEONARD M. WALLSTEIN
Office of the Commissioner of Accounts

FAVOR equal suffrage for the following reasons:

Every man with understanding and soul delights in his expression of opinion by ballot. It develops and broadens him. Why deny this privilege to woman when she is struggling to have her say about community and State affairs?

Just as surely as the ballot is granted to woman moral standards will be elevated. The advent of votes for women will seal the doom of many social evils. All men know this.

HEBER E. WHEELER
Assemblyman, Ontario County

WITH OUR ALLIES—THE ANTIS

For the best anti-suffrage "pearl' 'sent to this office before May 15th we will give a year's subscription to *The Woman Voter*. The Advisory Committee and *The Voter* editorial staff will act as judges. Help the campaign by sending your favorite anti-quotation. It may win converts where suffrage arguments fail.

PASTE PEARLS

PRIZE PEARL

"Coincident with the development of the militant spirit in woman toward the acquirement of a voice in government has arisen a tendency among wives which has, in instances, cropped out in the killing of husbands."

"History teaches that in the dead and gone kingdoms, empires, republics, the beginning of their end was the entrance of women into politics."

"For them [the suffragist], man must be uprooted and it has been done and now the family tree is falling and the upside down-ed-ness of the theory is proving and the women and men must both pay the cost, for they rise and fall together," writes Mrs. Joseph H. Willets in the "Suffolk Bulletin."

". . . It [the suffrage movement] owes its inception and whatever strength it has ever had to weak men that had not the courage of their convictions to stand up and manfully support God's own organic law, which provides that men through all creation have been fit not only to govern themselves but to govern others."

Representative Beyer, of Pennsylvania.

"When Eve got the vote hell broke loose in the Garden of Eden."

Representative Rogers, of Connecticut.

"Woman has been told by half-baked intellectuals of her own sex that her brain power is equal to man's, that her morality is higher, that she has been too long his slave and the passive mother of his children, and that it is high time she should rule the roost and take a hand in public affairs."

Michael Monaghan.

CHERCHEZ L'HOMME!

"All history shows that when women are engrossed with public contests and ambitions they become vindictive and implacable. It was women in the amphitheatre that raised the hand for the death of the gladiator. It was a woman that urged Macbeth to slay Duncan. It was a woman that pressed the reluctant Charles to the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It was women who sat around the guillotine in 1792, and who fired the houses of suspects and slew their inmates during the Commune."

Everett P. Wheeler, in "The Reply."

ALLITERATION'S ARTFUL AID

"If men have been unable to ballot out the bullet and the bully, how shall women hope to be able to accomplish this result?" asks Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.

JEWELS FROM CECIL CHESTERTON

An Anti who doesn't object to the ballot but considers the economic independence of woman "damnable heresy."

"Most of the arguments against suffrage are all bosh. Women have as much intelligence as men, if not more. And the reason for it is that they have remained in the home."

"Women should not vote because by giving them the ballot the home ceases to be the unit of government and individuals are placed above the home. The ballot does not represent an individual, it represents a family."

"I am an unmarried man and do not represent a family. I should not vote. On the other hand, a widow with children should. I should rather see all of the women of the country voting and none of the men than to see both women and men."

"I don't object to woman casting ballots—that of itself is a small thing; but it will lead to the belief in economic independence for women and other destructive ideas."

GEMS FROM KATE DOUGLAS WIGGINS

Who believes in economic independence for women but not the ballot.

"Economic independence of women? Yes, I believe in it. I couldn't bear to appeal to my husband every time I wanted money."

"I have always been opposed to suffrage for women. It has always seemed to me not just the thing we should do next. There are so many other more important things to do, and we already have all the tools to do them with."

"Woman Suffrage is coming. I know it is inevitable. but not everything that can be had by the asking is desirable."

From Interviews in "The Tribune."

NATIONAL VOICES

Mr. Chandler—

"Your position is this: That woman suffrage will have a tendency sooner or later to destroy the home and will hurt the social and moral standard of woman."

Mr. Dos Passos—

"Yes, sir, and to convert them into beasts; you might as well carry it out."

VOICELESS SPEECH

(*Italics supplied.*)

"Every woman has the *ear of at least one man* and, if she is opposed to suffrage, it is her duty *to convince him and make* him go forth to the polls. A *silent*, effective campaign of this kind can be photographed into action on election day."

G. W. Wickersham.

Or she might lead him by the ear—a moving political picture!

INTERVIEWS WITH ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

"Woman's place is in my home."—Appius Claudius.

"I have never felt the need of the ballot."—Cleopatra.

"Magna Charta merely fashionable fad of ye Barons."—King John.

"Boston Tea Party shows American colonists to be hysterical and utterly incapable of self-government."—George III.

"Know of no really good slaves who desire emancipation."—President of the United States Slaveholders' Protective Association.

Alice Duer Miller in the "Tribune."

VOTES FOR WOMEN

DAILY NORTH SIDE NEWS, BRONX

Perhaps never before in the history of this country has the issue of woman suffrage been brought home to the masses of the people as it is at this time.

There is a startling significance in the fact that the present Legislature, quite as a matter of course, passed the equal suffrage referendum providing for the submission of this question to the voters of the State in November next.

For many years one Senate and Assembly after another rejected this proposed amendment and refused a submission of the matter to the people.

To-day the women of New York have two strings to their bow. On election day the voters will pass upon the question of suffrage independently, but in the meanwhile it is probable that the Constitutional Convention, which meets in April at Albany, will put a woman suffrage provision in the new constitution.

Unless something unexpected occurs, this constitution will be adopted and the inclusion of a woman suffrage article will not cause anyone to vote against the constitution as a whole.

Equal Suffrage has ceased to be a joke, and from one end of the country to the other this proposition is taken very seriously.

Men of national reputation and wide influence, not only in the twelve equal suffrage States but also throughout the Union, endorse this movement. Fortunately for the cause, its advocates include men who hold high positions in both the great parties, so that on this issue both Democrats and Republicans are divided.

At this time twelve States are in the equal suffrage column. This steadily growing list includes Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Arizona and Oklahoma.

These States all lie together in an area west of the Missouri river. Besides these commonwealths, Illinois has given the women the right to vote for statutory officers, so that there will be equal suffrage in the coming municipal election in Chicago in April.

Over four million women now vote in all State and National elections, and the twelve equal suffrage States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

Opponents of woman suffrage are surprised at the skill with which the suffrage campaign is being conducted. In this State, for example, there is the double plan of pushing the issue in the Constitutional Convention and submitting the question as a separate proposition at the polls in November.

In all the suffrage States the campaign on the two sides are handled by the women with as much ability as that of the men and oftentimes with greater tact and skill. As political organizers women have shown themselves the full equal of men and the course of legislation in all the suffrage States compares very favorably with what is being done in the rest of the country.

Wherever women have votes the elective franchise is exercised by as large a percentage of women voters as it is by men.

FAIRY SUFFRAGE

BY SERENA BUCKMAN KEARNS—9 YEARS OLD

ONCE upon a time there was a fairy called Suffrage. Now it happened that the laws of the land did not suit her.

She believed in equal rights. But in that land the men did not believe in the women voting.

Now Fairy Suffrage was a smart little fairy, she went to the President. But she did not dress as a fairy. Oh! No. She dressed as a poor working girl, asking for the vote to help her in her work. The President wouldn't help. She then went home very sad.

The next day while she was out walking she met an enemy of hers. His name was Ignorance. Ignorance began to say disagreeable things to her.

"Ignorance," she said, "I will go to Justice, the queen of the fairies, for help."

This she did, and Justice said, "I can help you because I dwell in almost everybody's heart, while Ignorance lives in the hearts of so few people I can overcome Ignorance with my wonderful power."

Then Justice won the battle in the year 1915 and Fairy Suffrage was saved.

THE SCHOOL FOR WATCHERS

A School for Watchers at the Polls was held in the Lecture Hall of the Country Life Permanent Exposition in the Grand Central Terminal, New York City, April 14th and 15th, under the direction of the Committee on Politics of the Woman Suffrage Party.

It is estimated that we will need between 3,000 and 4,000 women in Greater New York to act as watchers at the polls in November. The Committee on Politics considered it wise to prepare the whole field in a general way, and then take the work up in the different boroughs as their individual needs demanded. This first school, therefore, consisted of the city officers, officers of the five different boroughs, leaders of the sixty-three Assembly Districts and two picked workers from each of the sixty-three Assembly Districts.

Two sessions were held each day, from 10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and from 2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.

The school was opened Wednesday, April 14th, at 10:30 A. M. with an address by the Hon. Edward Lazansky, ex-Secretary of State, on the "Election Law of New York State." This subject was the foundation of all that was to follow, and Mr. Lazansky gave a magnificant address, simple and concise in its conclusiveness.

At 12:00 o'clock Mr. Phelan Beal, a prominent lawyer of the city, spoke on "Fraudulent Voting," illustrating his point by an instance which had occurred.

At the afternoon session the time was taken up between 2:00 and 3:00 o'clock by Miss Hay and Mrs. Griffin emphasizing points most important to us as watchers for the Suffrage Amendment.

At 3:00 o'clock the Hon. Peter Donavan, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, told us of the "Snares and Pitfalls" that were possible, but in many instances were not probable.

Thursday morning Mr. Ellwood M. Rabenold, a noted lawyer connected with the New York County Committee of the Democratic Party, gave an excellent address on the "Constitutional Amendment." Mr. Rabenold also spoke in regard to the Legislative Amendment and the relation that these two had to each other.

At 11.30, Mr. Albert Sprague Bard, a well known lawyer and a Republican, gave a splendid summing up of the whole question. No one was better qualified than Mr. Bard to do this as he has been active in election work for many years.

All of the afternoon session was given over to a practical demonstration of Registration and Election. The platform was fitted up as a polling place, and all the details were gone through with from registration to counting the ballots, and making out the reports. This session was entirely under the supervision of Mr. Albert Sprague Bard and Mr. George Kessler. Mr. Kessler is the secretary of the Honest Ballot Association, and he had prepared a digest of duties of watchers at the polls which the Woman Suffrage Party had had printed and which were given to each member of the School.

After each address time was given for questions and answers, which came thick and fast. Women were on their feet two and three at a time, some standing many minutes before being able to obtain recognition in order to ask the question not quite clear to them, and the splendid co-operation of the speakers in every instance was most inspiring.

This is only the beginning of this work, however. It will go on in every Borough and every Assembly District. This School has awakened us to the great responsibility that rests upon us as nothing else could, and the members of this School will go out into all quarters of our great ctiy with the intelligent enthusiasm that will be productive of great results.

RIGHTS AND THE BALLOT

Charles P. Howland

THE constant danger of unwieldy democracy is that it will proceed according to ossified phrases; its constant need is to analyze the facts, and to rationalize its thinking. Most propositions of reform are apt to be met with the objection that they would reverse some generalized tradition. In this way the editorial writer of *The New York Times* opposing the grant of suffrage to women plants himself upon the phrase "equal rights, equal duties"—which means, as he explains, that when women have achieved the vote they will be required (or at least ought) to forgo the following privileges:

Freedom from service in the army and from jury duty.

Right of dower, or a life interest in *one-third* of the real property left at the husband's death.

Freedom from contribution to the family support.

Freedom from obligation to pay alimony, etc.

In the name of the Prophet! How could we thereafter tell the sexes apart? Perhaps because the men would still retain their distinguishing privileges while the women would then have none. The men's are not so numerous or valuable, but they amount to something:

Right of curtesy or husband's right to take for life *all* the real property his wife leaves, if they once had a child and she leaves no will.

Right of sole succession, or a husband's right to take outright all his wife's personal property when she dies without a will and leaving no children.

Prior right to administer the estate of a relative who dies without a will. "If several persons have an equal right to administration, they must be preferred in the following order: First, men to women; * * * third, unmarried women to married."

Nobody has asked men to surrender any of these priviliges, and they would keep them unless the editor's scheme of equality should work both ways—which seldom happens. Power knows how to demand privileges as well as to confer them.

But why should woman surrender anything? The "privileges" which the editor recites were not given to her to pay her for her exclusion from the franchise, and why should she be treated as if she had made a bargain and on the undoing of it must pay back the price? Some of these privileges, like the dower right and the man's right of curtesy also, are archaic survivals from the simpler time when most property was in land; it would be well if they were both abolished. Some of them, like the protection of female factory workers and the shorter hours for women, represent the trifling recognition men have given to the physiological sex difference which culminates in the women's great service of maternity. Some, finally, represent economic differences between men's and women's earning powers in industry, by far the most important of which is that in 95 per cent. of the households of the land women do all the unpaid work and are, therefore, economically dependent. What these matters have to do with the casting of votes for the election of public officials—how they bear upon civic ardor, intelligence and disinterestedness—is apparent to the editorial writer of the *Times,* but he has omitted to reveal the mystery.

The anti-suffragists make much of the matter of military service in this argument, because the archaism of organizing society on the basis of force corresponds to their general resistance to modern changes and ideas. The basis of government *is* force if we permit matters to get to their lowest terms but that is because howitzers speak louder than statesmen; when we reach those lowest terms, Napoleon or Diaz casts all the votes, and neither men nor women need concern themselves at all about rights or privileges—for only duties are left.

—*The New York World.*

The Fat Party—"If we give women the vote, chivalry will be dead."

The physiological basis of government as such *is* force; the physiological basis of the individual's participation in it is not force, but the advantage to him as well as to his government that he should share in the direction of all collective forces. The force of the United States is the same force whether it be directed by men or by women. It would be as much of a *reductio ad absurdum* of the editorial writer's argument to propose to limit the vote to the National Guard as it would from another point of view to limit it to editors.

No one in any country proposes that men should lose their right to vote when they pass military age, or are physically disqualified by an army surgeon; on the contrary we "call old men into the council." The exercise of the suffrage by women has never in any part of the world been accompanied by a demand from men that they should join the militia or the police. Men and women have great services to render to the State, and to be allowed to give them is the real privilege women seek, but these services are not identical and will be lost in any effort at identity. "Ye shall make them gifts out of your own abundance, and not from another's."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN POLITICS

FIVE years ago the Woman Suffrage Party began a systematic plan of political work which included recording the views on woman suffrage of public officials and candidates for office.

The first stages of the work are not forgotten by those who have been with the Party since the beginning. It required considerable courage for the leaders in the early days to visit the candidates and interview them upon the question of suffrage. Not infrequently reports of skirmishes and difficulties which newer members of the Party can hardly appreciate were reported at headquarters. There were local campaigns against anti-suffrage candidates, the pressure of constituency was brought to bear upon timid souls and endorsements were finally sent to the political committees as evidence of a great triumph.

To-day it is quite different. Five years of political activity are bearing fruit. Assembly district leaders of the Woman Suffrage Party know the leaders of the political parties in their districts, and the leaders of the political parties know the Woman Suffrage Party. No politician in any of the sixty-three Assembly Districts expects to evade the suffrage question.

Last fall, many of the candidates for the Legislature who favored woman suffrage sent word to headquarters before they were interviewed, requesting that they be recorded as "for suffrage." In the interviews with candidates indifferent to the question it was found that they intended to respect the planks in their party platforms—and those opposed—well, they were hard to find this year. Judging from the unanimous vote of the Legislature of 1915, Anti candidates have yielded to the inevitable.

One evidence of the success of the political method of suffrage work is that our opponents, the Lady Antis have now caught the idea. It is consistent with their movement, however, that they are some years behind the times. Their agitation came after a great victory for suffrage in the Legislature, instead of preceding the election of that Legislature. The following letter, written by an anti-suffragist to her organ, *The New York Times*, illustrates the effectiveness of the campaign against the woman suffrage bill:

The writer is a woman arguing through the mental processes of her sex from the universal feminine premise. She is one of very many women who wrote to her representative begging him to vote "No" to the proposed suffrage amendment brought before the House on January 12th, last. He voted "Aye."

If that man comes up for office again, does he flatter himself that he has nothing to fear from his anti, and everything to gain from his suffrage constituents? Before it is too late, we, who earnestly believe that suffrage for women means civic calamity, beg the men to listen to the voice of the huge majority.

The point which this militant Anti overlooks, is that legislators do listen to the majority. If her representative voted "aye" after she instructed him to vote "no" it was because she voiced a minority. If there had been a majority of the people of New York opposed to extending the franchise to women it would have been impossible to win a *unanimous* vote in the Legislature.

The function of a representative is to express the will of the voters who sent him to the Legislature. The favorable vote for woman suffrage indicated that the majority of the people favored the measure. A canvass of voters in Greater New York shows that this is the case. As the lists of voters are sent to headquarters it is found that an overwhelming majority are for suffrage.

The straw votes taken by various newspapers also corroborate our own results. At the "Made in U. S. A." exposition during the first week of March, two American voting machines took the poll of suffrage sentiment among the changing throngs of daily visitors at the suffrage booth of the Empire State Campaign Committee. One thousand six hundred and ninety women cast their votes for suffrage and only 59 against. The preponderance of suffrage sentiment among the men visitors was likewise great, 956 enrolling for suffrage and only 131 against.

The poll of the New York World showed that in Greater New York 77.04% of the women canvassed were in favor of woman suffrage, while 22.96% were opposed. In the up-state cities 29.63% were opposed, while 70.37% were favorable.

The anti slogan that suffrage is going is a faint-hearted cry of the defeated. Suffrage is coming! It is coming to New York in 1915!

—*Courtesy The Vote.*

If Ability to Fight Were a Qualification for the Ballot We Should Have Scenes Like This.

CALENDAR FOR MAY

THE CAMPAIGN FUND

LAST autumn the Empire State Campaign Committee made a careful estimate of the necessary cost of the campaign. It was found that at least $150,000 was needed if we were to win the Empire State.

A money raising campaign was conducted with the result that at the great mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on November 6th we announced more than $105,000 in pledges—the largest amount of money ever raised at any suffrage meeting in the world. It fell short, however, by $45,000 of the amount needed.

At the time, an additional $10,000 was promised the Campaign Committee if the $35,000 balance were collected. We are now making every effort to raise the amount by May 8th, the date set for the Campaign Luncheon and the announcement of the completed fund.

The women of the cities and districts up-state are raising $15,000—$20,000 remains to be contributed from New York City. We are on the home stretch. Only six months remain. The difference of a few thousand dollars may mean winning or losing this State.

What will you give?

What will you do?

We must win New York. A victory in this State means that the day of equal suffrage will be hastened for the women of the entire world.

There is not a member of the Party who has not a passionate desire to see the money needed for the campaign in the hands of the leaders before the summer months. The women who are giving so generously of their time must not be handicapped by lack of the small total needed to set them free from money raising and enable them to devote their energies to the task of winning votes for the referendum.

Send your contribution to Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, Supervisor of the Completion of the Campaign Fund, 317 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York.

Give as much as you can. Ask your friends to give. Join the money raising crusade. Then come to the luncheon on May 18th, and rejoice with us. The completion of the campaign fund means victory on November 2nd.

CAMPAIGN LUNCHEON
HOTEL ASTOR
SATURDAY, MAY 8th, AT ONE O'CLOCK
SPEAKERS

Hon. Dudley Field Malone, Granville Barker, Esq., Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Tickets $2.00 each. Tables, seating six, eight or ten may be engaged.

All applications should be addressed to
MRS. JOHN BLAIR,
8 East 37th Street.

It is hoped that over two thousand people will attend the lunch. We are particularly anxious to have a large number of men present.

Suffragists are urged to take tables and ask as many men as possible.

THE NEWEST PROPAGANDA

Votes for Women Veils

Dainty, filmy, hexagon net with slogan women in border. Especially adapted to Campaign purposes.

Sold by the bolt to Suffrage Associations at a rate which gives them the advantage of all profits over cost of production.

MRS. MARIE NELSON LEE
430 West 118th Street, New York City
Phone, 3880 Morningside

"I never wore a veil, but I shall have to wear this one."—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Women Who Manage Their Affairs

William P. Bonbright & Co.
INCORPORATED
14 Wall Street, New York

ANNOUNCE the establishment of a Women's Department under the management of Miss Alice Carpenter. During Miss Carpenter's temporary absence abroad this Department is in charge of Miss S. Margaret Stackpole of our Boston Office.

We solicit correspondence from women interested in safe investments and will send on request our pamphlet V, a booklet of importance to WOMEN WHO MANAGE THEIR AFFAIRS.

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CALENDAR FOR MAY

WOMAN'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

All over the country Woman's Independence Day will be celebrated by suffragists. There will be parades, mass-meetings, demonstrations and festivities in every hamlet, town and city.

Throughout New York State the celebration will center around the Melting Pot, a crucible for the campaign fund. In every campaign district, in regular and temporary headquarters, women will bring their offerings of gold and silver. There will be appropriate ceremonies, varied according to the locality.

MAY 1st

Street meetings and demonstrations in every borough. Manhattan automobile parade starts at Washington Square at 2.30 P. M., going up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, where a great mass meeting will be held in the open air.

MELTING POT

RECEPTION, 303 FIFTH AVENUE

Hostesses, Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, Mrs. Raymond Brown,
4-6 P. M.
Bring your gold and silver offerings.

BE A SUFFRAGE FAN
SUFFRAGE DAY AT THE POLO GROUNDS
MAY 18, 1915

The New York Giants and the Chicago Cubs.

Eight Thousand Reserved Seats and 120 Boxes must be sold. This means money for the campaign. Get tickets to sell from the Base Ball Committee, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street. Reserved Seats, $1.00; Boxes (seating 4), $25.00.

Suffrage Is Making a Home Run!
Be a Baseball Fan and Help the Campaign Make a Hit!

NORWEGIAN SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

Entertainment and Mass-Meeting

Public School No. 6 (Baltic Street, near Smith Street, Brooklyn),
Tuesday, May 4th, 8:15 P. M.

SPEAKERS

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mr. Edward T. McLoughlin, Register Kings County. Recital—Norse Folk Songs, Legends and Folklore.

CITY COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS, MAY 3RD, 10 30 A.M.

MAY 1ST.—Manhattan. 17th Assembly District. Through district 5 to 7 P. M. Parade and speeches.

Bronx. 34th Assembly District, Democratic Club, 2683 Tremont Avenue. Evening. Hearing. Speakers, Mrs. Papazian, Mrs. Burke.

Richmond. 1st Assembly District, Street Meetings as follows: Opposite Borough Hall, St. George 2 P. M., Concord, Richmond Road and DeKalb Street, 2.45 P. M.; Lenoleumville, opposite Post Office, 3.10 P. M.; Rossville, Freshkill Road, 3.45 P. M.; Kreischerville and Androvette Streets, 4.10 P. M.; Tottenville, Broadway and Main Street, 4.40 P. M.; Prince Bay, Amboy Road and Seguine Avenue, 5.10 P. M.; Great Kills, Amboy Road and Gifford's Lane, 5.50 P. M.; New Dorp, opposite Railroad Station, 6.15 P. M.; Mariners Harbor, Harbor Road and Richmond Terrace, 8 P. M.; Port Richmond Square, 8.30 P. M.; West New Brighton, Castleton Avenue and Roe Street, 9 P. M.; New Brighton, foot of Jersey Street, 9.30 P. M.; Stapleton, Bay and Water Streets, 10 P. M.

MAY 3RD.—Manhattan. 2nd and 4th Assembly Districts. Every Monday in May, 8. 10 P. M. Canvassing in Italian districts.

MAY 3RD.—Manhattan. 12th Assembly District, 17 Livingston Place. 5.45 P. M. Canvassing Bee. Supper, 8 P. M. Every Monday in May.

Manhattan. 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 6 P. M. Captains and Workers' Meeting. Every Monday in May.

Manhattan. 23rd Assembly District, Democratic Headquarters, 509 West 145th Street. Study Club.

Manhattan. 27th Assembly District, 17 West 50th Street. 10.30 A. M. Business Meeting. Every Monday in May.

Brooklyn. 3rd Assembly District, 433 Clinton Street. Afternoon. Canvassing Committee. First and Third Mondays in May.

Brooklyn. 11th Assembly District, 202 Lefferts Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing Bee. Every Monday in May.

Bronx. 33rd Assembly District, 406 East 149th Street. 8.15 P. M. Social Meeting. First, second, third and fourth Mondays in May.

MAY 4TH.—Manhattan. 2nd and 4th Assembly Districts, 301 Henry Street. 7.30 P. M. Canvassing Bee, Refreshments. Every Tuesday in May.

Manhattan. 2nd Assembly District, Empire State Lunch room, 70 Wall Street. 1.15 P. M. Speaking. Every Tuesday in May.

Manhattan. 7th Assembly District, Republican Club, 269 Eighth Avenue. 8.30 P. M. Meeting.

Manhattan. 8th Assembly District, University Settlement. 8 P. M. Suffrage Forum meeting and street propaganda. Every Tuesday in May.

Manhattan. 21st Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Deegan, 615 West 136th Street. 8.30 P. M. Business Meeting.

Manhattan. 23rd Assembly District, 513 West 144th Street. 8 P. M., sharp. Free speaking class. First, second and fourth Tuesdays in May.

Brooklyn. 11th Assembly District, Home of Miss Harriet Newhall, 436 Sterling Place. 7.20 P. M. To call on the voters. First, second and third Tuesdays in May.

MAY 5TH.—Manhattan. 2nd and 4th Assembly Districts. 8.10 P. M. Canvassing in Italian Districts. Every Wednesday in May.

Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, 301 East 68th Street. 8 P. M. District Club.

Manhattan. 23rd Assembly District, Home of Miss Wilson, 456 West 149th Street. 7.30 P. M. Meeting to canvass. Every Wednesday in May.

MAY 6TH.—Manhattan. 2nd Assembly District, Empire State Lunch Room, 70 Wall Street. 1.15 P. M. Speaking. Every Thursday in May.

Manhattan. 11th Assembly District, Hartley House. 8 P. M. Workers' Meeting.

Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, 301 East 68th Street. 7.15 P. M. Canvassing.

Brooklyn. 11th Assembly District, Home of Miss Ada Bristol, 236 Willoughby Avenue. 7.20 P. M. To call on the voters. Every Thursday in May.

Bronx. 34th Assembly District, Mohawk Council, Royal Arcanum, Third and Tremont Avenues. Evening. Speakers, Mrs. Papazian and Miss Rankin.

MAY 7TH.—Manhattan. 2nd and 4th Assembly Districts. Every Friday in May. 8.10 P. M. Canvassing in Italian Districts.

Manhattan. 17th Assembly District, 20 West 91st Street. 8 P. M. Speeches. Every Friday in May.

Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, 72nd Street and First Avenue. Noon. Street Meeting. Every Friday in May.

Bronx. 33rd Assembly District, 406 East 149th Street. 8.15 P. M. Public speaking class, conducted by Mrs. Kopp. Every Friday in May.

MAY 8TH.—Manhattan. 6th and 10th Assembly Districts, Tompkins Square. 3 P. M. Street Meetings. Every Saturday in May.

Manhattan. 7th Assembly District, 443 West 21st Street. 8 P. M. Captains' Meeting.

Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, 59th Street and Third Avenue. 4 P. M. Street meeting. First, second and Third Saturday in May.

Brooklyn. 11th Assembly District, Myrtle Avenue and Emerson Place. 8.15 P. M. Street meeting.

Richmond. 1st Assembly District, Willcox Gymnasium. 4 P. M. Captains' Meeting. Speaker, Marie Jenney Howe.

Tompkinsville Square. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

MAY 9TH.—Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, 301 East 68th Street. 2 P. M. Canvassing.
Manhattan. 27th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. McCutcheon, 201 West 55th Street. 8.30 P. M. Parlor Meeting.

MAY 10TH.—Manhattan. 12th Assembly District, Home of Miss Peters, 146 West 82nd Street. 2.30 P. M. District Meeting.
Brooklyn. 3rd Assembly District, 433 Clinton Street. Evening. Canvassing Committee. Second and Fourth Mondays in May.

MAY 11TH.—Manhattan. 12th Assembly District, Friends' Seminary, 226 East 16th Street. 8 P. M. Regular Meeting. Open to public.
Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, Progressive Club. 8 P. M. Speaking Before Club.
Bronx. 34th Assembly District, Church of the Advocate Men's Club, Washington Avenue and 181st Street. 8.15 P. M. Speaker, Alice S. Burke.

MAY 12TH.—Manhattan. 7th Assembly District. 4.30 P. M. Executive Meeting.
Manhattan. 12th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. W. R. Stewart, 125 Riverside Drive. 3 P. M. Parlor Meeting.
Home of Miss Hannah Babcock, 132 West 92nd Street. Canvassing Tea.
Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, 217 East 72nd Street. 8 P. M. Committee of Parade.

MAY 13TH.—Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, 301 East 68th Street. 7.15 P. M. Canvassing.
Bronx. 35th Assembly District, Grace M. E. Church, 4746 White Plains Avenue. Afternoon. Parlor Meeting.

MAY 14TH.—Brooklyn. Headquarters, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 8 P. M. Norwegian Suffrage League. Election of Officers.

MAY 15TH.—Brooklyn. 11th Assembly District, Bedford and Lafayette Avenues. 8.15 P. M. Street Meeting.
Richmond. 1st Assembly District, New York Avenue and Cliff Street. 8 P. M. Street Meeting.

MAY 17TH.—Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, Ivy Club. 8 P. M. Speaking Before Club.

MAY 18TH.—Manhattan. 23rd Assembly District, 2005 Amsterdam Avenue. 8.15 P. M. Monthly Meeting.

MAY 19TH.—Bronx. 34th Assembly District, Public School No. 4, 173rd Street and Fulton Avenue. Teachers' Meeting. Speaker, Martha Klatschen.

MAY 20TH.—Manhattan. 11th Assembly District, Hartley House. 8 P. M. Workers' Meeting.

MAY 21ST.—Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, 360 East 69th Street. 8 P. M. Mass Meeting.
Bronx. 35th Assembly District, Republican County Committee, 3549 White Plains Avenue. 8.15 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Burke and Mrs. Papazian.

MAY 22ND.—Manhattan. 7th Assembly District. 4.30 P. M. Executive Meeting.
Brooklyn. 11th Assembly District, Myrtle and Kent Avenues. 8.15 P. M. Street Meeting.
Richmond. 1st Assembly District, Castleton Avenue and Broadway. 8 P. M. Street Meeting.

MAY 23RD.—Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, 301 East 68th Street. 2 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

MAY 25TH.—Brooklyn. 11th Assembly District, 202 Lefferts Place. 8.15 P. M. Regular District Meeting.

MAY 26TH.—Manhattan. 7th Assembly District. 8 P. M. Captains' Meeting.

MAY 27TH.—Manhattan. 18th Assembly District, 360 East 69th Street. 7.15 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

MAY 29TH.—Manhattan. 18th Assembly District. 10 A. M. Parade to Shutzen Park, Astoria. Shutzen Park, 3 P. M., Speaking.
Brooklyn. 11th Assembly District, Bedford and Greene Avenues. 8-15 P. M. Street Meeting.
Richmond. 1st Assembly District, Jewett Avenue and Richmond Terrace. 8 P. M. Street Meeting.

TO LEADERS:

Because of the amount of space devoted to canvassing experiences, Assembly District and Party news has been held until the next issue of "The Woman Voter." In June we will give a summary of the work of April and May.

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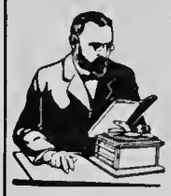

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of

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THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY
(Composed of approximately 150,000 members living in New York, N. Y.)
48 East 34th St., New York, N. Y.
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Chairman, MARY GARRETT HAY
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Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: NONE.

MABEL ROLLINS, Business Manager
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1915

MARGARET M. MURPHY, Notary Public No. 32
Bronx County.
(SEAL)
(My commission expires March 30, 1916.)

THE SUFFRAGE BOOK-SHELF

The Campaign news of the last few months has crowded out our book reviews. These books have been in "The Voter" office for some time but books about women and women's interests are always timely.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE WOMEN OF EGYPT.—*By Elizabeth Cooper. Published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price $1.50 net.*

MRS. PANKHURST'S OWN STORY.—*Published by Hearst's International Library Co. Price $2.00 net.*

LOVE AND THE SOUL MAKER.—*By Mary Austin. Published by D. Appleton and Company. Price $1.50 net.*

THE RISE OF THE WORKING CLASS.—*By Algernon S. Crapsey. Published by The Century Co. Price $1.30 net.*

AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS.—*By Helen Marot. Published by Henry Holt and Company. Price $1.25 net.*

THE AGE OF MOTHER POWER.—*By C. Gasquoine Hartley.—Published by Dodd, Mead and Company. Price $1.50 net.*

THE WONDERFUL ROMANCE.—*By Pierre De Coulevain. Published by Dodd, Mead and Company. Price $1.35 net.*

SOUL SPUR.—*By Richard Wightman. Published by The Century Company. Price $1.25 net.*

A WOMAN'S CAREER.—*By Myrtle Reed. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price 75 cents.*

LIFE AND LAW.—*By Maude Glasgow, M. D. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price $1.25 net.*

THE LITTLE KING.—*By Witter Bynner. Published by Mitchell Kennerly. Price 60 cents net.*

THE WOMEN OF EGYPT

ANTI-SUFFRAGE ideals find perfect expression in the Egyptian woman who is practically a prisoner within the home which is her sphere and only sphere. According to Elizabeth Cooper's very illuminating study of the *Women of Egypt,* mosques, cafes and public assemblies in Cairo and Alexandria are womanless. All community activities belong to men and women have no share in them.

A Moslem of the higher class was heard to say that his mother never stepped outside of her house, not even to cross the street. It is a common thing for a laboring man to lock up his wife and children before going to work, keeping them shut in the mud hut until his return at night. When asked what she did all day, a Mohammedan woman of the better class replied: "I sit on that couch for a time and when I get tired I cross over and sit on that one." The highest term that can be applied to a husband's love for his wife is "He will not even permit the sun to shine upon her."

"Is it any wonder," asks Elizabeth Cooper, the author, "that the womanhood of Egypt has been compared to the poisonous roots of the upas tree which by its very contagion dwarfs and blights the whole growth and structure of the national body? She has brought to her sons and husbands through decades, not hope, not companionship, not equality or religion as we are accustomed to think of the West contributing, but rather a benighted conception of home life from the point of view of Western ideas and the condition has steadily become the atmosphere in which is easily bred unrest, intrigue and a low idea of physical relationship."

The awakening of Egyptian women is slow because of their seclusion and lack of education. According to the last census only two in one thousand Egyptian women can read and write. There is a general movement for educational reform, however, and women have gradually been included. Within the last few years many government and mission schools for girls have been opened. Egyptian girls have been sent to Europe to study and have returned to be native teachers. It has been difficult to combat the traditions and prejudices of Egyptian men, who fear that educated women will seek liberty and soon break down the national harem ideal.

"The future of the Egyptian woman lies in the development of the Egyptian man," says the author. "As Western civilization and modern ideals penetrate Egypt men will no longer desire slave wives of the days of Arabi and Saladin. They will wish to transform the present shut-in, more or less dependent, fearful and sometimes sensual woman into a veritable helpmeet, wife and mother as those terms hold the content of all that is helpful, devoted and holy in Western imagination.

LOVE AND THE SOUL MAKER

SPIRITUAL qualities are the result of right mating, and not the occasion of it," says Mary Austin in her recent book, *Love and the Soul Maker,* "just as material success, a good home, social poise, ought to be the outcome of the matching of talent and endeavor in man and woman, and not the excuse for living together."

The Soul Maker uses love as a supreme and powerful force to raise humanity toward perfection. The ultimate result of marriage should be something added to the treasure of the human race, not necessarily a new individual. After enrichment from increased character value, inspiration from the creative sex impulse works into higher attainment.

The betterment of marriage conditions may be gained through increased opportunity for social contact and acquaintance among the young. The perfect marriage bond is equal service, equal giving, equal responsibility, which results in the enrichment of humanity.

THE AGE OF MOTHER-POWER

TO those who find in the woman movement an attempt on the part of women to gain something new, we refer Mrs. C. Gasquoine Hartley's study of the communal and maternal period in the development of society. *The Age of Mother-Power* is a serious study of the position of the mother in the family:

The author prefers the term mother-right which does not include the idea mother-rule to the more general word Matriarchate. In the state of society which she has investigated, descent was traced through the mother who was director in the home, owner of the property, distributor of food and controller of the children. It was a transitional time between the solitary family grouped around a tyrant ruler and the patriarchate which succeeded it.

Mrs. Hartley does not claim that this first consideration of collective motives was due to superior feminine virtue. It was rather that women realized the advantages of the clan system, finding that it afforded greater protection to themselves and their children.

The patriarchate proved less advantageous to women, but with all the subjection which it developed, it did re-establish the father's right to his children, making a more complete family development possible.

THE HOME AND POLITICS

"The intelligent organization of the home is a task of the broadest kind. To establish it women will have to go into politics, develop a far more intelligent and powerful consumers' control than we now have, deal with the educational system and, above all, apply the principles of specialization and cooperation to family life."

WALTER LIPPMAN

Editor, The New Republic.

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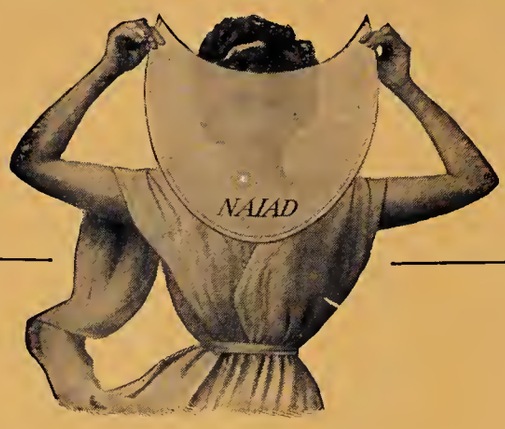

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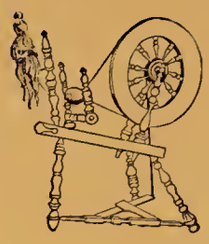

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2501A. **White Wool Serge Skirt**, buttoned front and crushed girdle, bound with white silk braid. **8.75**

2501B. **White Panama Straw Hat**, velvet ribbon band and bow, black, red, Copen and green. **5.95**

2501C. **Tennis Oxford Shoes** of genuine white buckskin, highest grade rubber soles and heels. **5.00**

2503. **Tailored Coat** of Imported navy or white gabardine, also tan covert gabardine, or black and white velour checks, lined with soft silk, new double belted model, straight military front from round yoke, detachable collar of natural pongee silk, can be worn open, trimmed with novelty buttons, inserted pleat down center of back. **19.75**

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2503B. **White Panama Straw Hat**, band and bow of blue, green, or black and white striped ribbon. **5.95**

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2505A. **Imported White Washable Corduroy Skirt**, gathered back, four-inch, detachable girdle, slash pockets with lap. **6.95**

2505B. **Mannish Crush White Panama Straw Hat**, black grosgrain ribbon band and bow. **4.95**

2505C. **Sport Sandal Pumps** of white buckskin, patent leather trimmings, highest grade felt soles and heels. **5.50**

2507. **Silk Jersey Sport Coat**, new blouse model in rose, Copenhagen blue, black, gold, grey or all white, collar and cuffs of white Jersey, patch pockets, sash belt. **18.50**

2507A. **Box Pleated Skirt**, of wool serge, white, navy or black, with detachable belt. **6.75**

2507B. **White Panama Straw Hat**, telescope crown, velvet ribbon band and bow, in red, black, green or Copen. **6.95**

2507C. **Sport Shoes** of white buckskin with black or tan Russia calf trimming, rubber soles and heels. **7.00**

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